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President Kim Il Sung to Visit China

President Kim Il Sung will shortly pay an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China upon the invitation of Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Mr. Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, the KCNA reported on May 13.

It will be the DPRK President's first official visit to China since 1982.

President Meets Chinese Mil. & Party Dels.

President Kim Il Sung on May 6 received the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Fu Quanyou, commander of the Chengdu units of the CPLA, and the friendship delegation of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Yang Rudai, secretary of the committee. (Rodong Sinmun, May 7)

Pyongyang Pays Attention To Reagan's Remarks

The DPRK Foreign Ministry on May 13 responded to the remarks made by President Reagan during his interview with the Asahi Shimbun, saying, "We are ready to settle the question of detente with good faith with the United States which is responsible for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula."

President Reagan said in the Asahi interview, "The United States is committed to the reduction of tension of the Korean Peninsula. We hope that we will begin a process of reciprocal steps that will ultimately lead to a reduction of those tensions."

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said in his statement, "We are directing attention to the fact that Reagan pointed to the need for Korea and the United States to make efforts for detente on the Korean Peninsula."

"But," the statement said, "in less than 10 days later, the security counsultative meeting between the military authorities of the United States and south Korea in Washington provoked us without any justification and decided to further strengthen military cooperation and step up war preparations under the pretext of countering someone's provocation."

The statement went on:

While talking about the "relaxation of tensions" on the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. authorities, in actuality, are intensifying action contrary to it as never before. How should this be construed?

We intended to defuse tensions which have reached an extreme pitch of height on the Korean Peninsula, through dialogue and negotiation between the north and the south. But, owing to the attitude of the south Korean side negating dialogue, the way of discussing the question of detente between the north and the south has been blocked.

As a result, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is being aggravated with each passing day.

The United States is wholly to blame for this.

It is because the United States is backing up the south Korean authorities in various ways that they refuse to accede to our proposal to hold dialogue for detente.

We are ready to settle the matter of detente with good faith with the United States which is responsible for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

In view of the prevailing situation and the interests of the peoples of Korea and the United States, it is high time that Korea and the United States went over to action and practice for easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The matter depends upon the attitude of the United States.

The question of easing the heightened tensions on the Korean Peninsula should be settled at an early date in the interests of Korea and the United States and of the cause of world peace.

We will as ever make all efforts possible to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

DPRK President Receives USSR Supreme Soviet Del. & Navy Del.

President Kim Il Sung on May 14 posed for a photograph with a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. (Rodong Sinmun, May 15)

President Kim Il Sung on May 14 received a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and a Soviet Navy delegation.

The Supreme Soviet delegation was headed by its deputy Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Navy delegation was headed by Admiral Vladimir Chernavin, vice minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Navy of the Soviet Union. They arrived in Pyongyang on May. 11.

President Awarded "Order of Lenin"

The DPRK President was awarded "Order of Lenin", the supreme order of the Soviet Union, which the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had decided to award him in late April on the occasion of his 75th birthday, when he received delegations from the USSR.

The order was given to him by Deputy Vladimir Dolgikh, head of the Supreme Soviet delegation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received gifts from Mr. Dolgikh, head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, and from the Soviet Navy delegation, the KCNA reported on May 15.

Earlier on May 11, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK gave a reception at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation on a goodwill visit to the DPRK.

Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, said in his speech, "Conscious of her noble responsibility for the cause of world peace, the Soviet Union advanced a constructive proposal for converting the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of

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No Need for U.S. to Place Nukes in S. Korea

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in his press statement on May 12 said concern for the Soviet-U.S. negotiation for medium-range nuclear missile reduction is now growing on a worldwide scale.

To realize nuclear arms reduction at a time when the danger of a thermonuclear war is increasing with every passing day is an urgent issue for world peace and security, the spokesman said, and went on:

One of the regions where the danger of nuclear war is growing at present is Northeast Asia. And south Korea is the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war.

If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, it will easily turn into a global thermonuclear war.

That is why the U.S. nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from south Korea, above all.

The Soviet Union stated that if the United States accedes to the conversion of the Pacific into a peace zone and to the termination of overseas military presence of the Soviet Union and the United States, there will be no need to store Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia.

The Asian-Pacific region must be turned into a peaceful zone free from nuclear weapons.

DPRK Raps U.S.-S. Korea Security Meet

O Jin U, minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his press statement issued on May 12, said that in openly clamouring about buildup of military strength, provoking the DPRK without any justification under the mask of the 24th Olympic Games the United States and the south Koreans showed that they are leaving no stone unturned to invent a pretext of provocation against us.

He denounced the 19th "annual security consultative meeting" between

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Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (5)

(Continued from No. 1,332 issue of The People's Korea)

On the Day of Victory

It was July 27, 1953. The day was passing as usual in the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School which was located in the depths of the rear. The bell rang and loud voices of children reading books came from all classrooms. Nobody knew the long-awaited day of victory had come .

The class was dismissed and the dear leader was coming outside, when he heard someone shouting from the playground, "They say the Yanks have lifted up their hands!"

It was so happy news that the children were dazed for a while before they ran out towards the voice. The dear leader learned that the news was being broadcast by radio and dashed to the teachers' office.

The excited voice of the announcer was ringing out from the radio. Suppressing his excitement with difficulty, he sat down by the radio. The announcer was reporting with animation the proud results scored by the heroic Korean People's Army and the people in the three years of war.

The results gained in the bloody war against the enemy who boasted of being the "strongest in the world" by the Korean people who had been liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism only five years before, were really brilliant. The US imperialist aggressors had made desperate efforts to strangle the still young Republic, even by mobilizing the armed forces of their 15 satellites, but they came to their knees in the end before the heroic people of Korea after losing 1,567,000 and more troops including over 405,000 American soldiers and huge amounts of war material including more than 12,200 planes.

When they heard of such amazing military achievements, the teachers and pupils were so filled with joy that they danced in each other's arms. Someone through excess of enthusiasm shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" at the top of his voice and all in the room joined him in sending up deafening cheers of *manse*, then they sung the *Song of General Kim Il Sung*. The teachers and pupils shed tears of joy in singing. The dear leader, unable to check his stirring excitement, embraced his friends and sang the song with them.

Then he came out of the room and went back to the classroom. He looked up at the picture of the Marshal. Overcoming all hardships and fatigue with the heavy burdens of war weighing down on his shoulders, the Marshal finally beat the US imperialists. Looking up at his great strong-willed figure, the dear leader could not hold back tears of excitement from his eyes.

The day passed in excitement. The next day the dear leader sat before the radio together with his great-grandparents and his younger sister to listen to the account of the Pyongyang city mass meeting held in celebration of the victory.

Sending an on-the-scene report on the joyous figures of the People's Army soldiers and the working people of the capital city who were rippling on the square, the announcer expressed on their behalf unending thanks to the iron-willed brilliant commander Marshal Kim Il Sung for bringing to them the historic hour of glory that day.

Soon the airs of the welcome music were played and the stirring report was announced that the respected Supreme Commander was coming out on the platform. This was immediately followed by the sounds of the gun salute and thunderous cheers of *manse*. The exciting sounds resounding through the sky over the capital were transmitted as they were.

Barely suppressing his throbbing heart, the dear leader moved closer up to the radio. At the thought that soon his father would make a speech, he could not check himself. Before long the familiar voice of his father filled the room.

"Dear fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters,

"Heroic men and officers of the People's Army and men and women guerrillas."

Hearing the voice of his father coming through the radio, the tender voice which he had never forgotten, the dear leader could not keep back his tears.

"Brother, why are you crying?" the younger sister asked, staring at him with questioning eyes.

"Papa is speaking. Papa has beaten the Yanks and is now speaking for us all to hear," he said and, embracing his sister tightly, listened to the radio.

The stentorian voice of his father kept coming from the radio.

"More than once in its 5,000-year history, our nation fought heroic struggles against foreign invaders. But never before has there been an instance that the entire people united in strength to deal a decisive blow to a formidable enemy and won a shining victory as in this Fatherland Liberation War and that our people have acquired an increased international prestige and enjoy active support and sympathy from the people all over the world as at present."

Kim Bo Hyon who had been listening to the speech of the General, his grandson, with a serious look said, unable to suppress his growing excitement.

"Yesterday he wiped out the hordes of Japanese bandits and took back the country and today he has vanquished the packs of American wolves and defended the country at last. This is indeed worthy of worldwide admiration."

The dear leader felt a still more ardent yearning for his father. As he heard the healthy, resonant voice of his dear father after a long interval, he felt, even in his young heart, as though all cares and worries were melting away.

After hearing the voice of his father which he had longed to hear even in his dreams, the dear leader could not keep calm any longer. It seemed as if his father was somewhere around and he desired to meet him and share the joy of victory with him as soon as possible. He also wanted to show him his sister who had grown beyond recognition during the grim years of war.

Gazing at the sky above the powder-smoke-filled battle front, he had called his father soundlessly in his mind. His longing for the warm embrace of his father was so great that he could not go to sleep.

Knowing his ardent feeling, his great-grandfather saw to it that he went back to the side of his father without delay.

On the day of his departure for Pyongyang the pupils of the school went to the station to see him off. The dear leader had left unforgettable impressions on them throughout their eventful life together in the school, in the years spent together in the same classroom, the same hostel room and the same dining room. He had always been a model to them in study and life; he had lavished warm love on them which they would not forget all their lives. So the parting was rather painful to them.

The children and teachers held his hand for a long time hardly able to let go of it.

"Let's meet again in Pyongyang," the dear leader said, waving goodbye to his friends from the steps of the train.

It was early August in 1953, some time after the armistice, when the dear leader together with his sister arrived at the Supreme Headquarters where his father was.

When the car which had been running along the familiar road in the valley came to a stream, he asked the chauffeur to halt. Getting out of the car, he took his sister by the hand and went to the waterside, where he washed the perspiration from her face with the clear water and also washed himself. He then tidied his sister and himself. He wanted to appear before his father neat and tidy.

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

Original Theory on Building Completely Victorious Socialist Society

By Song Jae Ryong
Editor

In his historic policy speech "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" made public in December last year, President Kim Il Sung further developed and systematized his theory on the complete victory of socialism, giving a scientific exposition of its historical position in the law-governed course of building socialism and communism.

On Historic Necessity of Consummate Socialist Society

Of importance in the theory on realizing consummate socialist society is a theory on the historic necessity of attaining the complete victory of socialism.

To achieve the complete victory of socialism is a historic task to put an end to the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

In other words, the problem of the transitional period is one of the fundamental questions concerning a general transition to the consummate victory of socialism and its borderline.

Under the historical period of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where the socialist system was successfully established and a full-scale socialist construction is under way, a correct understanding of the problem of the transitional period is of great significance.

There have been right and left deviations around the problem of the transitional period, causing theoretical and practical confusion.

Some countries argue that the transitional period ends together with the establishment of the socialist system, while others assert that the period continues up to a higher stage of communism.

As for the problem of a transitional period, Marx and Engels regarded it as a relatively short one.

Marx maintained that after the capitalist class was defeated, the tasks of the transitional period could be completed in a relatively short period of time; he obviously had in mind a developed capitalist country like England where he lived and where the agrarian society had been developed along a capitalist line and class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry had been eliminated. He also thought that a proletarian revolution would break out almost simultaneously in the major capitalist countries of Europe, anticipating an early victorious world revolution.

Lenin, too, basically took over Marx's standpoint concerning the transitional period issue. However, he considered this period to be a relatively long one, as at that time Russia in which he lived and worked was a backward capitalist country unlike England or Germany where Marx lived and worked.

Their theories on the transitional period were, needless to say, correct considering the social and historical conditions in those days.

As was clarified by the DPRK President, the issue of attaining a complete victory of socialism is closely linked with the essence and duty of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism and with the problem of its demarcation line.

The transitional period is a period when a fierce class struggle takes place between socialism and capitalism. And it is a historic turning period when the socialist society is completed through the remodeling of man, society and nature in conformity with the requirements of the working class.

The tasks of the transitional period are to completely defeat capitalism in all domains of social life and build a classless society by doing away with all class antagonisms.

On Features of Consummate Socialist Society

Also of importance in the DPRK President's theory on the complete victory of socialism is a theory on the features of a completely victorious socialist society, a unique one based on the great Juche idea.

The DPRK President said:

"The completely victorious socialist society is a classless society, a developed society where all its members are provided with complete socio-political equality and decent material and cultural lives. It is a society which, from the point of view of social progress, coincides with the end of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, and in which the lower stage of communism becomes a complete reality and gradual transition to the higher stage of communism gets under way."

The Juche-oriented understanding of the emergence of a completely victorious socialist society has two aspects which are closely correlated in contents to each other.

The first is to eliminate class differences between workers and farmers and build a classless society whose members are working-classized.

A completely victorious socialist society is constructed after the formation of a socialist system by consolidating and developing it. Its historical position is such that it is a society at a certain stage of historical development to be surely experienced in the course of building socialism and communism.

The realization of a classless society means that the period of transition from capitalism to socialism ended and that the lower stage of communism gets under way.

Building a classless society constitutes a basic problem in building a consummate socialist society because socialism can be said a society of the working class.

The socialist society is a society which can be built and developed by the conscious activities and active struggles of the working class. And the guideline to realize the society is the revolutionary idea of the working class.

Constructing a classless society is the basic issue in realising a consummate socialist society because it is a fundamental condition for an independent attitude and creative stand for the working people to do away with class differences and abolish classes.

Only when the working masses eliminate class domination and subjection and get rid of class distinctions, they can fully enjoy a socio-politically equal life.

And building a classless society is a

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Secretary Kim Jong Il Genius of Ideology, Theory: Foreign Figures

Progressive journalists and men of the press of the world today highly laud the ideological and theoretical feats of Secretary Kim Jong Il in constantly developing and enriching the Juche-based idea of the press originated by President Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Tomas Megnassan, chairman of the Journalists Association of Benin, said:

The Juche-based idea of the press is being further developed and enriched today by the extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities of dear H.E. Kim Jong Il, the great heir to the cause of Juche.

He, first of all, systematised and consummated this idea in an integral whole by formulating from a new angle the questions arising in the practice of the press on the basis of the system of ideology, theory and method of Juche.

He formulated the position and role of the press anew as a mighty ideological weapon conducive to modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea, in compliance with the demand of the times and revolutionary development. Thus he opened a broad avenue for the press to effectively contribute to remoulding man, society and nature as required by the Juche idea and making the whole world independent.

He is, indeed, a genius of ideology and theory who gives encyclopedic answers as to the position and role of mass communication in the present times.

Mr. Sakanot Fransoise, reporter of the Central African Television, said:

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il specified that the basic duty of the press, news agency and radio of the Workers' Party of Korea is, above all, to make an active contribution to rearing all members of society as true communist revolutionaries of Juche type.

The high functionary in charge of information of the ministry delegated to the presidency of the Republic of Togo said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il laid down the basic principle which should be maintained in the press activity.

His idea that the principle of Juche should be made the cornerstone in the press activity is a compass which should be firmly maintained by the developing countries.

Mr. John Zammit, deputy editor-in-chief of the Maltese Paper L'Orizzont, said:

We journalists and men of the press of the developing countries, the Third World countries, as our Korean counterparts wisely guided by dear H.E. Kim Jong Il do, should pay primary attention to strictly staving off the flunkeyist tendency and firmly establishing Juche in mass communication.

Mr. Rudra Nath Sharma, vice director of the National News Agency of Nepal, said: Secretary Kim Jong Il is a great teacher who is tenderly guiding the journalists with his outstanding leadership traits and noble virtues.

With his rare intelligence and tireless energy, he indicates the orientation of press service and gives precious teachings, personally reading major editorials, articles and items written by journalists. This is a surprising fact which cannot be found in the leader of any other country.

A wealth of renovative successes and precious experiences created in Korean mass communication are, no doubt, results of his brilliant intelligence, rare leadership ability, tender love and care.

Nat'l Juche Seminars Held In Tanzania, Guyana

A Tanzanian National Seminar on the Juche Idea and Agricultural Question was held in Dar-es-Salaam, on Apr. 13 by the Tanzanian National Coordinating Committee of the Juche Idea Study Groups on the 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

At the seminar P.K. Mabiti, member of the national assembly, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Tanzanian Youth Organization and chairman of the Tanzanian National Coordinating Committee of the Juche Idea Study Groups, made a report titled "Let Us Attain Self-Sufficiency in Food along the Road Indicated by the Juche Idea."

He said: President Kim Il Sung published long ago theses on the rural question based on the Juche idea and laid down the basic principle for the solution of the rural question.

The new-emerging countries can develop agriculture more quickly only when they carry on cooperation and exchange with each other in the spirit of unity and cooperation, firmly maintaining the principle of self-reliance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the Chollima Institute of Agricultural Science was built and sent agricultural specialists to various units for the development of agriculture in Tanzania and made sure that cooperation and exchange were conducted briskly in different fields. This is a model of cooperation among developing countries.

In Georgetown, Guyana, the Eighth Guyanese National Seminar on the Juche Idea and the Self-Support in Economy was held on Apr. 5.

Robert Corbin, member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress and deputy prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, made a report at the seminar.

People's Leader

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The car again sped along for some time, when suddenly his sister in the front seat exclaimed, "Papa!" He looked in the direction shown by his sister. The father leader was coming out to meet them, he had been told that his children were coming.

Seeing his father in a Marshal's uniform, the dear leader jumped out of the car with his sister and darted towards him. He made a hand salute the way they were doing in the school, gazing at his father in tears. The father leader took his beloved children tightly in his arms.

"Oh you've become taller. I missed you so...," the leader could not continue. He stood stroking their heads. Then he said in an excited voice:

"Now that the war is over, let us all live together as before, papa rebuilding the country wrecked by the Yanks and you going to school..... What do you say? Good?"

At the affectionate words of her father, the little girl clapped her hands for joy. Listening to his father, the dear leader thought to himself he would never again leave the side of his father. He was firmly resolved to attend with all his heart on his father, not merely their own father but the great leader of the entire Korean people. This was a resolution stemming from his firm conviction that the destiny of the country and the people rested solely on his father, something which he had realized during the hard days of the war.

(To be continued)

EDITORIAL

Contradictory "Peace Principles" At Tokyo-Seoul Meet

A three-day Tokyo-Seoul foreign ministerial conference held in Seoul from May 3 to 5 was obviously a contribution to the permanent division of Korea, not to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula as some Japanese media reported.

In the conference, the Japanese and south Korean foreign ministers reportedly agreed on "three principles aimed at bringing peace and stability to the Korean Peninsula" which Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari proposed.

The agreement listed following principles: to promote dialogue between the north and the south of Korea to foster mutual trust and relax tension; to appeal to many countries to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics; and to promote balanced ties between the north and the south of Korea and major countries around the peninsula – the Soviet Union, China, the United States and Japan.

How can these principles promote peace and stability?

Today, what is the most urgent to solve the Korean problem is to ease political and military tensions attributed to conflicts between the north and the south caused by distrust and misunderstanding.

For that purpose, talks and exchanges should be realized between them. That is why the government of the DPRK has been patiently calling for tripartite talks, north-south high-level political and military talks, and more recently preliminary contacts for north-south parliamentary talks. The south Korean authorities, however, have no intention of accepting any of them, bringing out various "preconditions."

From this point of view, "the promotion of dialogue" sounds quite absurd.

As for the 24th Olympic Games, Pyongyang has brought forward a co-hosting proposal for the sake of Korean reunification and the Olympic spirit.

Seoul's insincere attitude toward the co-hosting proposal reflects the south Korean authorities' intention to use the Olympiad as a tool for prolonging the dictatorial regime.

"The principle of many countries' participation in the Seoul Olympics" thus encourages the Seoul authorities' plot.

"The principle to promote balanced ties between two Koreas and major countries around the peninsula" is based on a "two Koreas" policy and a "cross recognition" that may lead to the perpetual division of Korea.

These three principles never bring peace and stability to Korea.

What the Japanese authorities have to do is to stop their political, economic and military support for the Chun Doo Hwan junta, not to encourage it.

Tokyo's support for the Seoul government causes misgivings among the Korean people struggling for democracy in south Korea and the reunification of the country.

Original Theory

(Continued from page 2)

basic issue in achieving the complete victory of socialism because to eliminate class differences between the workers and farmers is the central task of social transformation in the period after the establishment of the socialist system.

Only by abolishing class differences between the workers and farmers and building a classless society, the social relations will be transformed according to the basic needs of social development.

And by so doing can the differences between mental and physical labor and distinctions in material life be liquidated and all the fields of man's social life be changed after the pattern of the working class.

Remoulding people and social relations after the pattern of the working class is chiefly to educate people to be true revolutionaries capable of contributing to the cause of their country and nation and to turn the ownership of means of production into all-people property.

In order to eliminate class differences between workers and farmers, it is imperative to turn cooperative property into all-people properly leading to an undivided sway of the all-people ownership of the means of production.

The distinctions in ownership is an essential difference defining the class distinctions between workers and farmers and are the basis of class distinctions.

Only when the difference between all-people property and cooperative property, which exists even under the socialist system after its establishment, is eliminated, can the farmers be working-classized and the class distinctions between them be done away with and the historical task of winning the complete victory of socialism be successfully carried out.

President Kim Il Sung closely analysed the course of building socialism and communism in view of class relations and clarified the policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing people and society. This is his another great historic achievement in attaining the cause of socialism and communism.

The second important aspect of a completely victorious socialist society is that it is a developed society where all the masses of the working people can enjoy an independent and creative life with a completely guaranteed socio-political equality and decent material and cultural conditions.

In the above-mentioned society, the maneuverings of the hostile classes are eliminated and the danger of capitalism being restored by reactionary forces is removed.

Viewed from the material and cultural lives of the people, a completely victorious socialist society is a society where the solid material and technical foundations of socialism have been laid, the lives of all the working people have reached a very high level and socialism has won a complete victory over capitalism in all areas of social life.

The criteria and features of a completely victorious socialist society are met and achieved in a uniform way in the course of the working-classization of all the members of society.

The above clarification of the features of the society by the DPRK President has given a most scientific understanding and exposition of a consummate socialist society. At the same time, the question of when the historical transition from capitalism to socialism should be regarded as completed, has been answered and the law governing course of socialist and communist construction has been made clear.

With the exposition of the features of the society, the basic problem of and tasks for achieving a complete victory of socialism have been elucidated in a profound way and a firm guideline has been guaranteed to accelerate the struggle to achieve a complete victory of socialism with a clear-cut direction.

The scientific and original exposition of the features of a completely victorious socialist society clarified by President Kim Il Sung is of epoch-making significance for the development of the independent revolutionary theory.

—KCNA Statement—

U.S. Should Prove Conciliatory Step Toward DPRK by Deed

The DPRK's state-run Korean Central News Agency was authorized on May 11 to issue the following statement. Here is a summary (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.):

U.S.-S. Korea Mil. Meet: Dangerous Move

It is not only the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people but also the unanimous demand of the peace-loving people in Asia and the world to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula today.

But, going against this desire and aspiration, the United States and the south Korean authorities are taking the road of rendering the situation of the Korean Peninsula more strained and threatening peace.

Military bosses of the United States and south Korea held a "military committee meeting" and "annual security consultative meeting" in Washington from May 5 to 7, at the end of which came a very bellicose and provocative "joint statement".

At the military confabs and in the "joint statement" the U.S. and the south Korean authorities announced that they consulted and decided on new adventurous military measures such as the reinforcement of the "early warning system", a prompt introduction of U.S. reinforcements "in an emergency", the establishment of "urgent communications networks" and the additional stockpile of "new-type highly efficient ammunitions" under the pretext of the "successful opening" of the Seoul Olympics.

It was openly declared that the aggressive confabs decided to keep the U.S. Pacific Fleet in the coastal waters of south Korea around the '88 Olympics, intensify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises next year and the year after the next and jointly obstruct our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station.

This bespeaks that the Washington military confabs between Washington and Seoul were an unprecedentedly dangerous military move to intentionally aggravate confrontation and tension on the Korean Peninsula and bring the situation to the brink of war under the plea of the Olympics.

The Korean Central News Agency resolutely denounces this unusual military move of the U.S. and south Korea considering it to be a reckless provocation harassing peace in Korea and seriously menacing peace in Asia and the world.

We can never tolerate that Washington and Seoul groundlessly slandered us by inventing such lies as "armed provocation" and "obstacle to Olympics" from the north.

As widely known to the world, we clarified more than once that we have neither intention to invade the south nor the idea of intervening in whatever possible happening in south Korea.

We have already proved this peace-loving stand by actual deeds.

We have invariably made all efforts to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and settle the Korean problem peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

Entering this year, we sent to the south Korean side several letters containing the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks with a view to removing the state of political and military confrontation and creating a climate for dialogue, detente and peace between the north and the south and repeatedly made concession and showed magnanimity to the south Korean side for its realization.

Co-hosting Olympiad Serves Peace in Korea

As far as the 1988 Olympiad is concerned, we advanced a reasonable offer for the co-hosting of it by the north and the south to ensure that the Games be held to serve the purposes of the peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and the Olympic idea and have made sustained patient efforts for its materialization.

If our just peace proposals and offer for Olympic co-hosting had been put into effect, the situation on the Korean Peninsula would have already improved and a prospect opened for a smooth opening of the 24th Olympic Games.

None of our peace efforts, however, has been realized owing to the United States and the south Korean rulers held in its clutches.

Those who have worked to increase the tension and the danger of war, turning down our earnest step for detente and our sincere offer for dialogue, now have the effrontery to speak ill of us, raising outcries over "armed provocation" and "obstruction to Olympiad." This is just like a thief crying "Stop thief!"

The United States and the south Korean rulers put their heads together over ill-boding military measures after taking up absurd pretexts and are going to create a real danger of war. These acts run diametrically counter to the idea of the Olympic Games publicly recognized as a sports festival of peace, we should say.

It is something unprecedented in the Olympic history to stage Olympic Games in south Korea with guns installed on the ground, warships massed in the sea and nuclear-capable planes flying in the air.

Such Olympic Games cannot but be more disp aceful than the Berlin Olympics und . Nazism which left a blot on the past chapters of history.

U.S. Must Stop Pursuing Confrontation

That the United States summoned the south Koreans to Washington and decided to take extremely provocative military steps, hurling mud at us, contradicts the "conciliatory step" toward our Republic it announced some time ago and this goes against its own words that it hoped for "north-south dialogue" for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

If the United States truly wanted improvement of the relations between the DPRK and itself and dialogue between the north and south of Korea, it should have refrained from pursuing military confrontation with us and aggravating the north-south relations.

We see in the act of the United States this time the sight of a double-dealer who wears a smile in a person's presence and whet the sword behind his back.

The new dangerous military step taken by the United States and the south Korean rulers on the plea of the Olympics is a premeditated act to contain us and defuse by force of arms the crisis of the colonial fascist rule on the verge of bankruptcy by threatening the south Korean people, frightened by the ever-worsening political confusion in south Korea.

In south Korea at present the democratic forces calling for a constitutional amendment allowing direct "presidential" electi n and the fascist forces seeking to prolong the dictatorial system on the basis of the present "constitution" are standing in acute confrontation with each other with the "transfer of power" foreseen next year.

In this confrontation the U.S. who is unwilling to give up south Korea, a "lump of fat", on any account, while openly backing the military dictators of south Korea, and the junta of Chun Doo Hwan which is seeking to stay in power, keeping south Korea under a permanent fascist system, are now driven into a hopeless crisis.

The United States and the south Korean rulers dare attempt to scare the south Korean people with "strength," trying to find a way out of it in Washington's military confabs.

However, it can never be an expedient to open a way out to the aggressors and the traitors.

The days are gone when the people were oppressed by military threats.

No one will be frightened, even if Washington and Seoul threaten others by military force at a time when the governments, political parties, organizations and personages of all countries in the world are waging a more vigorous solidarity campaign in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

They should be clearly mindful that those who take a fancy to military threats and play with fire against others would face nothing but denunciation, curse and rejection worldwide.

U.S. Should Respond to DPRK's Peace Talks

If the United States truly hope for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean Peninsula and improvement of the DPRK-U.S. relations, it should withdraw its occupation forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and stop doing things obstructive to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The United States should prove by deed that its "conciliatory step" toward us was not sham and should respond to our constructive peace talks proposal for detente and peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Those who join forces with the outside forces against their own fellow countrymen will never go scotfree.

The south Korean rulers must desist from their anti-national, anti-democratic, treacherous acts of seeking confrontation with the fellow countrymen, making a victim of them and stifling democracy by relying on the "strength" of the United States. They must step down from power without delay as demanded by the south Korean people.

If the U.S. and south Korea kick up a row of arms buildup and heighten tensions on the pretext of the Olympic Games, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the conviction that the south Korean people and the broad world public will lift up louder voices of justice against the criminal acts of the U.S. and the Chun junta in increasing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and obstructing the democratization of the south Korean society and the healthy development of the Olympic movement.

—White Paper of DFRF—

DPRK Public Organization Raps Corruption of Chun Family

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on May 9 published a white paper indicting the unpardonable irregularities and corruption of Chun Doo Hwan who has piled fortunes by bleeding the south Korean people white and selling off the country and the nation for the maintenance of power and his personal wealth and glory.

According to the white paper, Chun who took over from his father the art of robbery wrested a colossal amount of money from "old politicians" and "ranking government officials" under the pretext of "punishment of illicit fortune-makers" as soon as he seized power at the point of the bayonet and nabbed 500 million dollars deposited by Park Chung Hee, the defunct dictator, at foreign banks after misappropriating them during his rule of 18 years.

Chun Doo Hwan set up what he called "committee for dealing with illicit fortunes" and has robbed big businesses of a ridiculous amount of money, snatched away "treasury fund" made of blood taxes collected from the people to grant privileged loans to comprador enterprises and wrest from them illegal dividend and payments, sliced off part of the "aid" fund of U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and induced foreign capital and filled his purse with them.

Pointing out that Chun is amassing wealth by every conceivable means by forming a large power-backed swindler group with his family, the white paper says:

The family illicit fortune-reaping group of Chun Doo Hwan is composed of a "family group on his side" and "family group on the wife's side" with him at the head.

They took their hand directly in all the illicit fortune scandals that broke out in an unbroken chain, among them the case of illegal introduction of U.S. rice, the Chang Yong Ja loan scandal, the Myongsong Group scandal, the Chohung Bank financial scandal and foreign cow import scandal which already set off a big stir in south Korea and bewildered the world.

The case of the illegal introduction of U.S. rice is one of the large-scale illicit fortune scandals committed by the "family group on his side" of the family swindler group of Chun.

They misappropriated 12 million dollars in this scandal.

The typical illegal money-making practised by the "wife's family group" of the big family swindler group formed by him was the Chang Yong Ja loan scandal.

Under the patronage of Chun Doo Hwan, Lee Chol Hee and his wife Chang Yong Ja circulated in the debenture market illegal loans amount-

(Continued on page 5)

Pan-National Anti-Chun Protests Drive Mounts in S. Korea

—Christians Flay Chun's Apr. 13 Decision As "Second Coup"—

Merciless Crackdown and Draconian Measures

"It is another form of coup d'etat ... trampling underfoot the national aspirations and hope," said a statement issued by an active Christian body, the Council of National Catholic Priests for Practice of Justice, pointing at Chun's Apr. 13 decision to shelve constitutional debate.

Prime minister Lho Shin Yong on May 6 hinted at illegalizing the newly-born No. 1 opposition Reunification Democratic Party on charges of violating the ill-famed National Security Law, claiming that there is a suspicion that a statement made by Kim Young Sam, constitutes the offense of denigrating the state.

Lho was referring to the statement made by Kim, president of the RDP on May 1, in which he called for national reunification and opposition to dictatorship.

Chun also attempts to deprive several legislators, who joined the new militant party, of lawmakers' status by prosecuting and convicting them on the pretext of their anti-government remarks and protest actions made one or two years ago.

As for the repression of mass media, Lee Jong Yul, a spokesman for the Blue House in mid-April declared that all debates on constitutional revision would be "subject to suppression" except those in the national assembly and the government-permitted press meets as they "will invite social instability and chaos" – This means a virtual ban on constitutional debate itself.

The security headquarters on May 7 declared that police would thoroughly crack down upon student movements even when there was no request from university authorities – a declaration of a suppressive system similar to an "emergency decree."

Police were put on emergency alert during May 15-20 to quell any student demonstrations or protests to mark the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising on May 18.

Political prisoners, said to number some 3,000, are rapidly on the increase as a result of those draconian measures.

The Chun junta is now trying to justify all its fascist measures and crackdowns on the excuse of achieving a "peaceful transfer of power on the basis of present constitution" and of "success in fully holding the 1988 Olympics."

A series of suppressive measures taken by Chun, however, are virtually a "second coup" after the May 1980 coup, by which he seized power.

With an ever-expanding nationwide drive for constitutional reform which has continued in the past year to oppose the military dictatorship and to realize democratization through a direct presidential election system, and with the torture case of a Seoul National University student in January shaking south Korea, Chun Doo Hwan has found himself in a most serious crisis since its rise to power in 1980.

The latest measures against the pan-national anti-Chun movement appear to be a bid to break through the serious political crisis Seoul faces by means of violence and reckless suppression.

Chun's authoritarian government has revealed home and abroad the truth that Chun's much-advertized "open and democratized society" is nothing but the pomps and vanities or a disguise intended to improve the badly-tarnished image of south Korea for the sake of the 1988 Olympics.

Christians Emerge As Dissident Force

South Korea's 10 million Christians are rapidly emerging in the forefront of anti-Chun protests to join the political dissidents to charge Chun's attempt to stay in power.

Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, head of the 2.3 million Catholics, on May 10 rebuked the Chun junta in an Easter Sunday message that called for a resumption of constitutional reform discussions.

He said, "Dusk is gathering in our society, particularly in the political field and I am afraid that a despotic rule has begun."

South Korea's National Council of Churches, which represents 8 million Protestants, has also come out against the Chun government, to join forces in the growing Christian opposition movement.

Both Catholic and Protestant priests and activists have been launching anti-Chun protest actions in various forms, taking to the streets, calling hunger strikes and issuing statements to demand political reform and human rights, since the Apr. 13 decision.

Those who joined the anti-Chun fasts totaled 302 priests in 11 of the 13 parishes in south Korea as of May 9.

A growing number of activities and clergymen claim that Christians should work to transform the political system and put an end to vicious cycle authoritarian governments that have dominated south Korea since 1945.

Christians have been most active in human rights campaigns. Many Christian groups have been formed to fight discrimination against women, suppression of unofficial trade unions and imprisonment of political dissidents.

Students Protest

Nearly 10,000 students demonstrated at 34 universities and colleges across south Korea on May 14 and more than 50 people were reported to have been injured in harsh clashes with riot police.

The most violent clash was reported in Kwangju, the scene of a bloody uprising in 1980, where some 2,000 students battled with riot police on the Chonnam University campus for more than eight hours.

The Chonnam University students have been escalating their protests since the beginning of May to prepare for the seventh anniversary of the bloody nine-day popular uprising in the city.

In Seoul, more than 2,000 students of Korea University, throwing rocks and firebombs,tried to march out of their campus but were driven back repeatedly by police who used clubs and armored vehicles carrying multiple teargas launchers.

Several students are reported to have been carried away with injuries and at least 20 protesters and police were injured during the clashes at the prestigious university campus.

"We must stand up against the dictatorship and its foreign backers to win popular democratic government," a student leader said in a speech as hundreds of slogan-chanting students raised their clenched fists.

Their slogans included "Drive out American imperialism!" They claim that Washington backs Chun's dictatorship.

Protests were also reported at two other universities in Seoul, including a two-hour battle between police and about 1,000 students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

On May 13, more than 7,000 students also held demonstrations at 21 universities across south Korea, chanting "Against suspension of constitutional debate," "End to military dictatorship" and so on.

In Seoul some 1,000 Yonsei University students are reported to have staged on-campus demonstrations to protest against the arrests of 36 students who had continued a hunger strike since May 9 in the school facilities.

They are reported to have harshly clashed with teargas-firing police for about two and half hours.

About 300 students of Yonsei University in Seoul stage an anti-government demonstration on May 8, shouting "Down with military dictatorship," during their campus festival. (Reuter)

A group of south Korean Catholic priests on the night of Apr. 29 enter a room in Seoul's Myongdong Cathedral to stage a hunger strike calling on Chun Doo Hwan to allow constitutional reform. (Reuter)

(Continued from page 4)

DPRK Public Organization

ing to 711,100 million won (1,000 million dollars) in fifteen months from February 1981 to April 1982 and embezzled the stupendous sum of 180,000 million won (206 million dollars).

This was the biggest and worst scandal ever known among the swindle cases of all brands reported from south Korea. The amount of the bank bills floated by them in it was 1.5 times the government's budget for 1970 and 36 per cent of the south Korean money supply in 1981.

They put aside the enormous amount of the misappropriated money in the secret accounts of Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Sun Ja, while squandering the remainder of it in luxury and shady business, extravagance and dissipation.

When the question of constitutional revision has been put on the order of the day in south Korea and their power is at stake, Chun has got more feverish in raking in wealth through his wife.

The white paper notes that Chun Doo Hwan, while wallowing in luxury and dissipationwith the ill-gotten money, presented part of the money to his American masters in an attempt to improve his image and gratify his desire for long-term office.

According to the white paper, Chun supplied 7.5 million dollars to Reagan when he was in the heat of canvassing on a presidential ticket in 1980 and launched a massive bribing campaign to seek the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Finding themselves isolated and rejected within and without and the crisis of their rule growing more acute, the Chun junta is head over heels in whisking away the ill-amassed fortunes abroad and making preparations for taking to flight abroad in case of emergency. The funds and real estates secretly put away by them in the United States, Japan, Switzerland, Bahama, etc, run into billions of dollars, the white paper says.

UN Medal Awarded to DPRK Vice President

The United Nations appreciated the functions arranged by the DPRK Organizing Committee of the Observance of the International Year of Peace in 1986, and awarded a medal to Pak Sung Chul, vice president of the DPRK and chairman of the organizing committee.

Authorized by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the under secretary general of the U.N. for political and security affairs, sent the medal and a letter to the DPRK representative in the United Nations on Apr. 3.

Bureau Chiefs of Socialist Foreign Ministries Meet in Pyongyang

A consultative meeting of International Organization Bureau Chiefs of Foreign Ministries of Socialist Countries was held in Pyongyang over May 8-9.

The meeting was attended by delegations of International Organization Bureaus of Foreign Ministries of Socialist Countries.

Views were exchanged at the meeting on the results of the 41st Session of the U.N. General Assembly and the major agenda items of the U.N. General Assembly for this year.

The meeting expressed concern for the tense situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and stressed that "entry into the United Nations" of divided Korea is part of the intrigues to create "two Koreas" and this runs counter to the desire and will of the entire Korean people for national reunification.

Chongryun Supports Appeal of DFRF-CPRF Joint Meet

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) issued a statement on May 7 in support of the appeal made public at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland which was held on Apr. 29.

Noting that the north-south dialogue which was put on the order of the day with much difficulty, thanks to the sincere and patient efforts of the DPRK, came to a total rupture because of the anti-national acts of the south Korean junta in categorically denying north-south talks on Apr. 10, the statement said:

Removing political and military confrontation and easing tensions between the north and the south of Korea is a most pressing and urgent question to be solved before anything else in order to avert the danger of war on the territory of the DPRK and create a precondition for the peaceful reunification of the country.

To solve this problem, President Kim Il Sung put forward a reasonable and fair proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks, and the government of the DPRK has made all efforts possible to carry this proposal into effect over the last four months.

Nevertheless, the Chun junta challenged the reasonable patriotic initiatives of the DPRK with unreasonable preconditions and subterfuges, giving no definite reply to them. In the long run, they totally denied dialogue by rejecting even preliminary talks for prime ministers talks, an offer of theirs.

They use the issue of dialogue only as a tool for deceiving the people, as a fig leaf to veil their treacherous nature.

The Chun junta are trying to increase the tensions at the instigation of the U.S. and use this as an excuse to intensify their crackdown on the people and gratify their greed for long-term office through the use of violence. They are spurring on preparations for nuclear war against the DPRK.

The Chun junta are working hard to realize "entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition' at any cost and to exploit even the 1988 Olympics in their "two Koreas" plot for a permanent division of the nation.

Together with the entire compatriots at home and abroad, we will never pardon the treacheries of the Chun Doo Hwan junta which have rejected north-south dialogue and are seeking war and confrontation, and vigorously wage a struggle involving all compatriots to smash their scheme to stay in power, the statement stressed.

Joint Venture Clothing Factory Opens in Pyongyang

The Taedonggang Clothing Factory of the Moranbong Joint Venture Company was commissioned recently.

The modernly-equipped factory will produce hundreds of thousands of suits of high-quality men's clothes annually.

It is the first object operated by the Moranbong Joint Venture Company which was established at the end of last year through a contract between the Unha General Trading Company and the Moranbong Company, Ltd. of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Modern Golf Course in Pyongyang

The Pyongyang Golf Course has been completed by the efforts of the home people and Korean traders and industrialists in Japan on the occasion of the birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The golf course has 18 holes in a distance of about 7 kilometres.

Tidy public service establishments have been set up in the golf course for the convenience of players.

The golf course equipped with modern facilities will contribute to ensuring body-training and cultural recreation to the home people and compatriots overseas as well as foreign guests and improving the technique of home and foreign golf-lovers.

A ceremony for commissioning the golf course was held on Apr. 20.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Mar. 2–17)

Mar. 2
* A light industry delegation of the Soviet Union led by Biryukov Aleksandr, vice minister of light industry of the USSR
* A government forestry, pulp, paper making and timber processing industry delegation of the USSR
* Chinese, Mongolian and Soviet delegations to participate in a meeting for consulting a railway transport plan for 1987 between the DPRK, China, Mongolia and the USSR

Mar. 4
* A Soviet maritime territorial economic trade delegation headed by Vitali Lomnovski, vice chairman of the Maritime Territorial Soviet Executive Committee of the Soviet Union
* Foreign delegations to a consultative meeting of parliamentary groups of socialist countries

Mar. 9
* Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his party

Mar. 12
* A Soviet government trade delegation headed by Evgeny Bavrin, vice minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union

Mar. 16
* A Ugandan economic delegation headed by Zachary John Olum, vice minister of housing and urban development

Mar. 17
* An educational delegation of the School of the Communist Youth League of China headed by Zhao Ximing, secretary of the Party Committee of the Chinese Youth Political School

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Feb. 28–Mar. 18)

Feb. 28
* A DPRK government delegation headed by Kim Bong Il, minister of labour administration, to participate in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Ghana
* A delegation of the DPRK Ministry of Atomic Power Industry headed by Minister Choe Hak Gun to the USSR
* A delegation of the Korean Trade Union of Construction and Forestry Workers to the USSR
* A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by Vice Minister Li In Gyu to Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia

Mar. 4
* The DPRK government delegation headed by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam to attend the ministerial meeting of the Asian group of the group of 77 to be held in Bangladesh

Mar. 5
* A DPRK government forestry delegation headed by Kim Yong Hwa, vice minister of forestries for the USSR

Mar. 7
* A delegation of Kim Il Sung Higher Party School led by its Deputy Rector U Dal Ho to the USSR

Mar. 11
* A delegation of the DPRK headed by So Jong Ju, vice minister of atomic power industry, to attend a U.N. Conference for Promoting International Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Atomic Power slated in Geneva, Switzerland.
* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Kim Gwang Su, deputy editor-in-chief of Minju Choson, to the Sixth Congress of the Journalist Union of the USSR
* A delegation of the Korean Movement's Union headed by Chu Jong Il, vice chairman of its Central Committee, to the USSR
* A delegation of the Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies headed by its Presidnet Ro Yong Uk for France and Norway

Mar. 14
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Jang Yop, secretary of the CC, the WPK, to the USSR
* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Scientists Association for India

Mar. 17
* A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by U Gi Nam, vice minister of commerce and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Association for China

Mar. 18
* A delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by Kim Ryong Jun, vice chairman of its Central Committee to Tunisia and the German Democratic Republic
* A delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the department, to Ethiopia
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of its Central Committee, to the German Democratic Republic, Cuba and the USSR
* A Korean scientific and technological delegation headed by Ryo Song Gyun, vice chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology to the USSR
* A delegation of the Korean Academy of Social Science headed by its Vice President Kim Chol Sik to the German Democratic Republic
* The State Pyongyang Circus Troupe to Pakistan

Agreements, Accords between DPRK And Foreign Countries (Feb.18–16)

Feb. 18
* An agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo was signed in Brazzaville.

Mar. 9
* A protocol of a meeting for an agreement on a railway transport plan for 1987 among Korea, China, Mongolia and the USSR was signed in Pyongyang

Mar. 5
* An agreement on cooperation in radio broadcasting between the Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and the State Broadcasting Committee under the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin

Mar. 6
* A plan of cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of India for 1987-1988 was signed in New Delhi.

Mar. 9
* An agreement on cooperation between the foreign ministries of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Sofia.

Mar. 12
* A 1987 protocol on cooperation between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was signed in Pyongyang

Mar. 16
* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1987 was signed in Pyongyang between the DPRK and USSR governments.

(KCNA)

Development of DPRK Cinema

The film art of the DPRK began to develop after liberation. It has now entered a period of full flowering and serves to enrich the people's cultural life under the guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Produced between the late 1960s and the early 1970s were the classics "Sea of Blood" and "Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man" which were created by President Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles. In addition, films on the theme of anti-Japanese guerrilla struggles were created. They include "A Flower Girl" and "Five Guerrilla Brothers".

In the 1970s the Korean film production industry forged ahead. Films produced in this period, such as "Flames Spreading over the Land", "Mt. Paekdu" and "In the First Armed Unit", were based on facts of President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary history.

Films of high artistic merit have been produced recently. They include "A Worker's Family", "The Flourishing Village" and "The Fourteenth Winter". These films reflect the present-day socialist reality in the DPRK.

Of note in this category is "Star of Korea" which depicts part of the earlier revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung and has won the acclaim of the audiences.

A number of detective films were also made, the foremost of which was "Unknown Heroes" (in 20 parts). This film is a representative espionage film; it breaks the conventional pattern of following the sequence of events and follows a novel plane, laying emphasis mainly on human psychology.

Considerable successes have been achieved recently in producing national classics such as "The Tale of Chun Hyang" – the Korean "Romeo and Juliet" – and "Talme and Pomdari". New films in this area include "Kayagum" and "The Tale of Hong Gil Dong".

The range of themes has been expanded and the level of portrayal improved to make characteristic feature films.

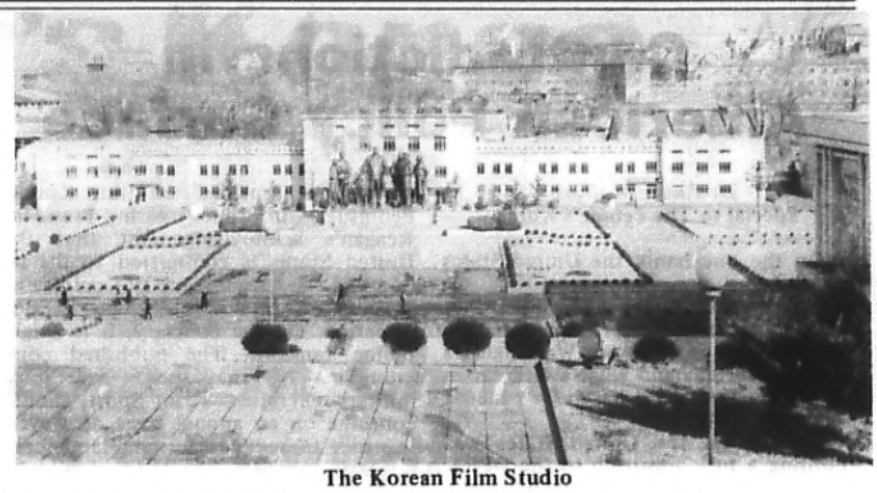
Comedies were produced too, including "I'll Beat the Drum" and "The Two Skippers" and the film "We Met Again on Mt. Myohyang" whose interesting plot unfolds on the beautiful landscapes of the DPRK.

Progress was also made in producing documentary films, scientific and children's films. Among the children's films were "The Idle Pig", "The Butterfly and the Cock", "The Swaying Bumper Crop" and "Trio of Fertilizers".

As Korean film art developed, there emerged numerous scenario writers with outstanding creative individuality, dependable directors with excellent skills and splendid new actors and actresses.

Solid material and technical foundations ensure a high standard in all areas of the industry – from shooting to film developing and duplication.

Among the film studios in the DPRK there are the Korean Film Studio, the Korean February 8th Film Studio, the Korean Documentary Film Studio and the Korean Scientific and Educational Film Studio. In addition there are cinema industry centres such as the Cinema Machine Factory, Pyongyang Film Copying Plant and Pyongyang Film Processing Laboratory, and Cinema Research Institute as well as Cinema College.



The Korean Film Studio

The above-mentioned Korean Film Studio celebrated its 40th anniversary in February this year. The history of the Korean Film Studio illustrates the history of the development of film production in the DPRK. It was started by five film producers after the liberation of Korea. During the past 40 years the studio has produced numerous films and its equipment and facilities have been expanded considerably.

The studio is located on the banks of the Potong River in the suburbs of Pyongyang. The site was selected by President Kim Il Sung and the studio was named the National Film Studio at the time of its establishment.

When it was built in February 1947, facilities and equipment were not fully adequate. The first film was produced in 1949 – "My Native Place" – which portrays the life of the people who were engaged in the construction of the new society.

When the Korean War broke out, many of those employed in this film studio, such as producers and cameramen, actors and actresses, went to the battlefield to record the struggle of the People's Army and the people.

During the war time period, films continued to be produced.

After the war, the film studio was reconstructed, and in 1954 new movies were produced in quick succession.

When Secretary Kim Jong Il laid emphasis on the importance of films in the overall development of literature and art, the Korean Film Studio played a key role in bringing about new progress in film production. At that time "People's Teacher," "A Family of Choe Hak Sin," etc. were produced.

New Film

"Kayagum"

Uruk and his sweetheart Songmi

A new film entitled "Kayagum" (a famed traditional Korean musical instrument with 12 strings) depicts the life of Uruk, the musician who created this instrument 1,300 years ago.

Mme. Kil, who lived in Kaya, a mini-state located in the basin of the Raktong River, used to teach talented musicians. She always instructed her apprentices to love music whatever circumstances they might find themselves in. She told Uruk, who showed signs of great talent, that real music could be found among the common people.

Uruk was impressed by Mme. Kil's words and set out on a journey throughout the country to learn how the people lived.

Through his travels Uruk came to know the life of the ordinary people, who underwent many hardships. At one village he saw villagers enjoying singing and dancing. Though they were poor, they seemed to enjoy life. He began to think that music must in some way help these people.

Uruk tried to perform songs sung by the villagers on the instrument he had, but found he was unable to do so. He decided, therefore, to invent a new instrument which would harmonize with the villagers' songs.

One day Uruk was invited to play by an official who proved to have an arrogant attitude towards others. Uruk was disappointed with this man, who regarded the music simply as a means to add comfort to his already luxurious life, and stormed out of the room. The official was furious and ordered his subordinates to kill Uruk. Uruk sustained serious injuries to his head and lost his eyesight.

Afterwards Uruk received the sad news that his teacher Mme.Kil had been exiled to an island, where she was executed.

Uruk went to his teacher's house and started work on a new instrument.

Songmi, Uruk's sweetheart, came to see Uruk and helped him to make the instrument, while curing him of the loss of his sight.

Uruk eventually succeeded in making a new instrument and it was named *kayagum*. On that day, Uruk recovered his sight and was able to see Songmi. Uruk played the *kayagum* together with Songmi for the villagers.

The film shows that real music can be found among the people and that Uruk succeeded in inventing a new instrument through his belief in the wisdom of the people.

New Film

"Tale of Hong Gil Dong"

The film is based on Korea's classical novel, "The Tale of Hong Gil Dong" which was written by Ho Gyun in the early 17th century.

Hong Gil Dong was born the son of Chun Som, the mistress of Hong Jong Sung, a minister of the government of Seoul. From his childhood he showed intelligence. However, he underwent various sorts of ill-treatments because he was the mistress' son.

One day his father's legal wife attempted to kill Hong Gil Dong, who narrowly escaped death, thanks to Muon, a teacher of the martial arts.

Afterwards he lived with this old man in the mountains. Hong Gil Dong earned the martial arts from Muon. One day he rescued a young girl named Yona who had been abducted by bandits. Gil Dong and Yona fell in love. Ten years later Hong Gil Dong became a master of martial arts and returned to his home. Again his father's legal wife attempted to murder him. Angry at this, he left home again and led a vagabond existence.

Wherever he went, he saw people suffering under the oppressive rule of the fudalistic government and began to fight the aristocrats who were in control. In addition, he drove away robbers who repeatedly committed acts of plunder and violence.

However, no matter how hard he fought for his land and people, discrimination against and insult to him continued because he was an illegitimate child.

Finally, together with his mother, sweetheart and followers, he set sail in search for Utopia, where everybody enjoys equality.

The classical novel "The Tale of Hong Gil Dong" reflects the resistance of the people to a feudalistic society.

It focusses on the social opposition after the war against Japan's Toyotomi Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea (1592 - 1598). It reflects the people's resistance against a feudal society and its politics, and their aspirations to a better life.

Hong Gil Dong fights for his land and people

In short, the major theme of the novel is the overthrow of the feudalistic society of the Li Dynasty and the building of a Utopian society. It also raises the issue of the abolition of the discrimination against illegitimate children, a by-product of a paternal feudalistic society.

* * *

Li Yon Hon, who plays the hero of the new film "The Tale of Hong Gil Dong" is a 24-year-old Japan-born Korean actor.

When he was four years old, he returned to the DPRK together with his parents. When he was in his third year at Kim Chaek Politechnical Institute he was persuaded by persons concerned in film producing to take up acting. So he entered Pyongyang Cinema College and within a year he was picked out to play the lead in "Tale of Hong Gil Dong".

Mr. Li said, "I just started learning film. But I was selected to play the hero of 'Tale of Hong Gil Dong.' Everybody helped me. . . . I want to try hard to be a good actor."

Contradictions in American Policy Surface

By James M. Kim
Special to The People's Korea

On the one hand, the United States is taking a conciliatory attitude towards the DPRK, while on the other hand, its attitude is overtly provocative. The question is, what are Washington's actual intentions and what are the main motives behind what has been called a policy shift.

Claims that the United States was adopting a new approach to the DPRK began a couple of months ago when the State Department announced that it had authorized its diplomats to hold substantive conversations with their north Korean counterparts. This evoked a favorable reaction from the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

When asked about the background to this decision, President Reagan told The Asahi Shimbun that "The United States is committed to the reduction of tension on the Korean Peninsula. We hope that we will begin a process of reciprocal steps that will ultimately lead to a reduction of those tensions." **(Asahi Evening News, Apr. 30, 1987)**

If indeed his comments are sincere and not just another of his scripts, they represent a significant departure from Washington's previous position regarding the Korean Peninsula.

Pyongyang in an official statement on May 13, expressed its willingness to "settle the question of detente in good faith with the United States."

However, if statements by the American secretary of defense are anything to go by, good faith is rather thin on the ground at the moment.

At the May 8 press conference held in Washington after two days of U.S.-south Korean consultative meetings concerning security, Secretary of Defense Weinberger warned Pyongyang not to take part in "any plot or act disrupting the 1988 Olympic Games." He added, "We will provide any additional assistance needed to prevent any act of terrorism or brutal aggression north Korea might employ to disrupt the Games."

In response to these groundless and provocative remarks, O Jin U, the minister of People's Armed Forces, replied, "We have consistently made efforts to ease tensions and preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula whether the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games is realized or not."

The Korean Central News Agency also reiterated a point that Pyongyang has made many times in the past: ". . . we have clarified more than once that we have no intention to invade the south or intervene in anything that might happen in south Korea."

Groundless warnings to the DPRK were not the only blemishes on America's detente initiatives to result from the recent meeting of American and south Korean defense ministers. A joint communique published after the meeting confirmed the recent deployment of a battery of Lance missiles in south Korea and expressed the intention to continue with the Team Spirit military exercises on an annual basis.

Both sides also agreed to expand cooperation in the area of advanced technology and signed an understanding on wartime support by the U.S. and an agreement to modernize reserve munitions stockpiles.

At a time when President Reagan is talking about reducing tensions it is a great pity that his defense chief is talking about further militarization of the peninsula, alliances that envisage a war and the continuance of military exercises that rehearse a northward invasion using tactical nuclear weapons. It would appear that nothing has changed and that Korea must remain a victim of American global policy. There was absolutely nothing concerning tension-reducing measures in the communique.

One observer commented, "The United States should take practical steps to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula in line with President Reagan's acknowledgement that the United States is committed to the reduction of tensions on the peninsula. Washington is doing nothing in this direction. On the contrary, it is heightening tensions. The published communique says that the massive joint military exercises, Team Spirit, should continue on an annual basis. However, in order to reduce tensions, large-scale military exercises like these should be discontinued first. Military exercises do not contribute to a favorable atmosphere necessary to the success of north-south talks, which the U.S. regards as a precondition to three-way talks between the DPRK, the U.S.A. and south Korea."

He also pointed out that Washington and Seoul maintain that there is still a "military threat from north Korea" and are only concerned with improving the defense capability of south Korea. "They have been playing up the threat from the north in order to justify their policies for a long time," he commented.

U.S. Seeks "Cross Recognition"

Seasoned experts on Korean affairs view Washington's policy shift as a tactical move calculated to promote the idea of "cross recognition" which Pyongyang rejects as a plot to perpetuate the division of Korea.

If informed opinion is anything to go by, then the policy shift can be viewed as an attempt to kill half a dozen birds with one stone.

Experts have interpreted Washington's overtures to Pyongyang as an attempt to draw it into the Olympics so that the socialist countries will attend and Seoul's international prestige will be enhanced with the result that Chun Doo Hwan's military dictatorship will be saved from internal crisis.

Washington's moves have also been interpreted as an attempt to drive a wedge between Pyongyang and Moscow. The development of a three-way military alliance between the U.S., Japan and south Korea has driven the DPRK and the Soviet Union closer together.

The United States is aware that the Soviet Union is not prepared to ignore its military build up in the Far East and therefore it wishes to lure the DPRK away from cementing military ties with the Soviet Union.

The U.S. also wants to set up an office for trade in Pyongyang if Moscow opens one in Seoul.

It has been claimed that the United States wants to apply a "German solution" to the Korean question. The United States wants the north and south of Korea to be viewed as two different sovereign states.

Cross recognition, as this has become known, is a concept whereby the Soviet Union and China recognize Seoul and the United States and Japan recognize Pyongyang. This is the ultimate goal of Washington's recent policy shift.

A well-informed source commented, "Pyongyang understands these U.S. motives. However, it continues to signal positive signs to Washington out of its desire to improve relations. Pyongyang wants to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a declaration of non-aggression with Seoul. The north Koreans maintain that these two steps would significantly reduce tensions and stabilize that part of Asia. To this end, they must sit face to face with the Americans and south Koreans. Their motivation for contacts is to reach agreement with Washington to reduce tensions and eventually promote the peaceful reunification of the country. The U.S.'s motivation is to make Pyongyang attend the Olympics, stabilize south Korea's situation and promote cross recognition. Their motives are quite different."

(To be continued)

Legitimacy of Chun Regime Still Questioned

International Herald Tribune carried a series of special news reports on "South Korea's New Turmoil" in its May 12 issue.
Here are excerpts from one article:

It (south Korea) has not significantly eased the crisis of legitimacy that Mr. Chun has suffered since his inauguration:

- Although Mr. Chun resigned from the military on assuming office, his regime has been marked by a dramatic increase in the political role of the military. The ruling party continues to function chiefly as a political vehicle for Mr. Chun and his military supporters; efforts by some civilian officials to advance the party beyond this role have not succeeded.

- Mr. Chun has failed to loosen the firm grip that Mr. Park, his predecessor, gave the executive over the National Assembly. In modified form, he has kept constitutional provisions that weight the control of legislative seats heavily in the ruling party's favor.

- Outside of the parliament, Mr. Chun's human rights record has been grim. For much of his term, according to local political sources, the government has held more detainees than Mr. Park at any one time during his rule.

- Although Seoul has pulled decisively ahead in its political and economic competition with Pyongyang, this is viewed by many analysts as both a success and a liability, insofar as it increases tension between the two sides.

But progress under Mr. Chun on the North Korean question has not been significant, leading many south Koreans to conclude that he has relied on the security threat, as his predecessors did, to justify harsh domestic policies.

Given Mr. Chun's shortcomings on such issues, few south Koreans view his presidency as the break with the past that Mr. Chun had hoped his term would represent. Although he has demonstrated an awareness of the nation's fundamental social and political problems, he is seen to have done little to solve them.

Instead, the president is likely to retire nine months from now as a distant, unapproachable leader who is unable to take advice, some associates indicate, even from trusted party leaders.

A newspaper poll conducted earlier this year indicated that 86 percent of those questioned disapproved of his government.

Apart from Mr. Chun's diplomatic advances and the health of the economy, what has lent his regime a limited degree of legitimacy, ironically, is his willingness to abide by his own constitution in stepping down at the end of his term in February.

More than anything else, however, the cancellation of constitutional talks in April is seen to mark a failure on Mr. Chun's part to deliver the peaceful transfer of power to which he has long been committed. At a national convention scheduled for June 10, the governing party is expected to designate Roh Tae Woo, the party chairman, as its candidate to succeed Mr. Chun.

Although Mr. Roh's nomination has been anticipated for some time, his probable election under the current constitution is expected to reinforce the view that he represents no significant change from Mr. Chun.

Mr. Roh has been a close associate of Mr. Chun since their graduation in 1955 from the Korea Military Academy. Like the president, he is closely identified with the suppression of a popular uprising seven years ago in the southern city of Kwangju, during which at least 200 students and workers died.

"Roh's ascendancy may or may not be peaceful," a local commentator said recently. "But either way, not many south Koreans will accept it as a transfer of power."

The profound sense of disappointment with, which south Koreans view recent developments is focused on both sides of the political equation. Increasingly, both Mr. Chun and his opponents are recognized as similar products of a political system that has stubbornly resisted modernization.

Centuries of overcentralization in Korea, according to academic analysis, have deprived the nation of the intermediate political institutions through which generations of mature politicians are developed.

Mr. Chun has long promised to begin a long-term effort to devolve political power in south Korea downward by reconstituting provincial legislatures and allowing localities to elect many officials who are currently appointed by Seoul. Only now, however, has the ruling party mounted a belated drive to develop a local autonomy program.

In a year of frustration and pessimism, this has emerged as an essential step if south Korea is to develop a political system commensurate with its economic advances. Encouraging the process, regardless of the potential political cost, is likely to be one key to the legitimacy of the leader elected later this year.

Soviet Dels.

(Continued from page 1)

peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons as well as a proposal to realize nuclear disarmament, prevent militarization of the space and completely abolish nuclear and chemical weapons till the end of the present century and is making sincere efforts for their realization."

In his speech, head of the Supreme Soviet delegation Vladimir Dolgikh supported and welcomed the initiatives made by the DPRK to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea, realize the dialogues between the north and the south and achieve national reunification peacefully on a democratic basis without foreign interference.

On the same day, the naval command of the Korean People's Army gave a reception for the Soviet Navy delegation.

In his speech Kim Il Chol, senior vice admiral of the KPA, expressed full support to the peace-loving steps and initiatives of the Soviet Union for peace in Europe and the rest of the world and voiced solidarity with the Soviet people in the struggle for their realization.

Admiral Chernavin, vice minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Navy of the Soviet Union, said in his speech, "Under the complicated international situation,... it is of weighty significance here to further develop the military cooperation between us including the Soviet and KPA navies", referring to the fact that the U.S. arms build-up is further strengthened in Northeast Asia.

(Continued from page 1)

the south Korean defence minister and the U.S. defence secretary, considering it a dangerous move to unleash another war of aggression, using the Olympics as a scapegoat.

We have made in the past and are making today consistent efforts to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula, preserve peace and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, irrespective of the realization of the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games, declared O Jin U.

"We will in the future, too, make energetic efforts to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and solve the question of the country's reunification in a peaceful way and this, we believe, will enlist greater support from the world peace-loving people," he stressed.

The KCNA also issued a statement denouncing the security consultative meeting on May 11. **(See page 4)**

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